1907 Filipino unity was effectively reassumed and has been militantly aggressive ever since.

REVOLTS AGAINST SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES[3]

Many revolts featured the Spanish rule. A few were serious enough to leave enduring records. For instance, in 1872 Fathers Gomez, Burgos, and Zamora were executed for supposedly seditious activities. Nevertheless, until 1896 Filipino uprisings were local in nature. But in that year the peaceful campaign for a more liberal government suddenly shifted to a bloody war to secure independence for the Philippines.

Rizal bravely faced a firing squad and became the national hero. About the same time the *Kati^unan*$_y$ or to give it its full name, the *Kataastaasan Kagalanggalang Katifunan Ng Mga Anak Ng Bay an,* which being translated is "Highest and Most Respectable Association of the Sons of the People," started a widespread revolt among the masses. General Emilio Aguinaldo, who had become the Filipino leader, proclaimed independence as his purpose. After being temporarily checked by the Pact of Biak-na-bato, which was an agreement for a truce between the Spanish Governor-General and General Aguinaldo, revolt broke out anew in the Philippines.

Unfortunate misunderstandings of the Filipinos and Americans brought about three years of struggle between these two forces. In March, 1901, General Aguinaldo was captured by Funston and his Macabebe scouts. Soon after, Aguinaldo took the oath of allegiance to the United States and issued a mani-

festo to the Filipino people in favor of peace. He said, "In recognizing and accepting the sovereignty of the United States over the archipelago, as I do now without any reservation whatsoever, I believe I am serving thee, beloved Philippines! Mayest thou be happy!" Still the insurgents carried on for a year longer. Then General Miguel Malvar, signing

[8] **See Teodoro M. Kalaw, *The Philippine Revolution* (1925).**